

THE EVANSVILLE JOURNAL

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FOR PRESIDENT: ZACHARY TAYLOR.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.
JOSEPH G. MARSHALL, of Jefferson.
GODLOVE S. ORTH, of Tippecanoe.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
1st Dist.—JOHN PITCHER, of Posey.
2d " —JOHN S. DAVIS, of Floyd.
3d " —MILTON GREGG, of Dearborn.
4th " —DAVID P. HOLLOWAY, of Wayne.
5th " —THOMAS D. WALPOLE, of Hancock.
6th " —LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU, of Greene.
7th " —EDWARD W. MCGUGHEY, of Park.
8th " —JAMES F. SUIT, of Clinton.
9th " —DANIEL D. PRATT, of Cass.
10th " —DAVID KILGORE, of Delaware.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE: THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1848.

—We are requested by our City Marshal to say, that it is not true as reported in the Commercial, of this morning, that Mr. O'Flanagan has the hydrophobia; so far from it, Mr. O'F. was never bitten by a dog. He has been subject to fits for a long time, and his disease came upon him yesterday again, which gave rise to the report that he had the hydrophobia.

Our Marshal also desires us to say that there is no law in force, authorizing the indiscriminate slaughter of dogs. When such a law is passed, the Marshal says he will attend to it, either by himself or agents.

ADVERTISING.—The editor of the Pottsville Press well remarks that the business man who wishes to do business in the year 1848, must make his occupation and location known to the public, by advertising in the newspapers. A few years ago things were different. When the country was new, and places of business comparatively few, the proprietors might sit at home and wait for such customers as should chance to find them; but now when competition is great, and every means used, and no exertion spared, to make friends and acquaintances, and thus secure business, every one who desires to sustain himself, must invite customers through the papers. At this day, every citizen pretending to intelligence and respectability, to do business, advertises.

—If the Sheriff is not conniving to keep the negro who escaped from jail a few days ago from being caught, he ought to clear the matter up. An article in the Commercial of this morning bears that construction.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The N. York Sun says a young lady in that city recently met her death in the most awful manner, from the use of this now fashionable but dangerous preparation. About three weeks ago, the ether was employed to allay the toothache; but subsequently, the sufferer was supposed to die, from what cause does not appear. The apparent death, however, was only a trance, or protracted swoon; for, on opening the coffin a day or two ago, the unfortunate girl had turned round upon her face, and in her agony and desperation had actually destroyed two of her fingers, on recovering from her temporary death by ether.

FREAK OF NATURE.—The New York Tribune notices a lamb which was seen in Washington market, in that city, on Tuesday, which was quite remarkable. It had three ears, one of which was exactly on the top of the head—four fore and four hind legs—one body above the loins and two distinct bodies below that—two tails, two fair, well-formed breasts on each side, and its color was white, with one mouth, nose, &c. To attain the size it had, it must have lived for some time.

NEWSPAPERS.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of New Jersey, "for the preservation of Newspapers," which authorizes the clerks of the counties to subscribe for, and preserve in a bound form, all the newspapers published in their several counties. The advantages which must result from this measure are too apparent to require comment, for the newspapers are the true chronicles of the times.

HON. HENRY CLAY has accepted the invitation of the New York City Council to visit that city. Great preparations were making to give him a grand reception.

Mr. Turney, a Senator from Tennessee, said a few days ago, "that there was only one thing he regretted about the treaty, and that was, that Scott had not negotiated it instead of Trist."

It is said that a Frenchman has succeeded in discovering a method of gilding silks without injuring the material, and a most dazzling effect is said to be produced by this gilding, especially satins.

CHURCH MUSIC.—The attention of church members, and all others whom it may concern, is directed to an article in our paper to day, copied from the Boston Courier, upon the subject of Church music. The Church in this place that first profits by the hints there given, will be the first to fill up its now vacant seats.

THE JOHN DONKEY.—This is the title of a truly laughable Weekly paper, published at Philadelphia, at \$3.00 per annum in advance. The paper is edited by one large Donkey and a whole raft of smaller brayers, to the infinite delight of thousands weekly. If the publisher will send us an exchange very likely the Donkey may bray itself into notice in this neighborhood, and profit thereby.

BREVET RANK.—The character of Brevet rank is but little known out of the army, and we are frequently enquired of as to its bearing, and for an explanation of its value. While reading a few days ago, an extended notice of Brevet Major General Worth, the following met our eye, which answers the question so often asked: "In England," says the writer, "the highest rank known in the line of the army, is the rank of Colonel; all the superior officers holding their appointments by brevet. The commission of Colonel is their coveted chiefly for its emoluments. A Major General, a Brigadier General, even a Lieutenant General, is not paid as such, but lives on the pay of his regiment, if he holds a colonelcy. Here it is different; for here the Brigadier General and the Major General receive pay equal to his rank. There are but two full Major Generals in the army, Scott and Taylor. Gaines is only brevet Major General, like Worth. Scott and Taylor are the only ones that receive the pay of a Major General. General Worth receives only the pay and rations of a colonel, that being his rank in the line. Any full Brigadier in the line would out rank and command Worth. This is an anomalous state of things. It will be seen that brevet rank is merely honorary, conferring neither pay nor power. It might happen that Worth would be forced to serve under some very inferior officer, in consequence of this unsubstantial character of brevet rank."

THE REVOLUTION IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—In another column the reader will find an account of the revolution which has taken place in Central America. Since that article was in type we have received the following additional intelligence, telegraphed for the Louisville papers.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6, 84 P. M.
The civil war in Venezuela threatened against President Monagas has taken place, and compelled him to take command of the Government troops. Gen. Paez has at last pronounced against Monagas, declaring that the latter has not respected the acts of Congress, and that he had forced that body by intimidation to perpetrate acts against their own free will. Monagas immediately denounced Paez as a traitor. Both parties have taken the field and had two engagements, in which Paez was triumphant, capturing several towns.

QUICK TRIPS.—The two fine Florence packets, *Mogul* Capt. Durning, and *G. W. Campbell*, Capt. Bell, started from here on Saturday last, at about noon, with fine freights for Florence. Yesterday about noon, they were both back again, with good freights, having been gone only six days from Louisville. The boats were on a race and from what we heard, both came off victors.—*Louisville Courier*.

In about ten days we may look out for another blow up, and the murder of any number of innocent persons. The Courier sometimes is very severe upon officers of boats on board of which accidents happen. If one or both of these "fine Florence packets" burst their boilers and scald to death their crews and passengers, will not the editor take blame to himself for the laudatory notice above?

ALABAMA MOLASSES.—The editor of the Mobile Register has received a specimen of molasses from W. C. White, Esq., of Monroe county, Ala., made from cane grown on his plantation, of a quality that compares favorably with the best Louisiana. The quantity of ground planted was four and a half acres, and the product was 680 gallons molasses, which, at twenty-five cents, shows the handsome return of \$170. This, says the Register, is a better production than cotton or corn, and it was attended with less expense of labor than either of these crops. Mr. White is preparing his grounds for a much more extensive crop this season, and he has little doubt of entire success in this new branch of agricultural labor.

EARLY RISING.—Eminent men always rise early. Sluggards lie in bed—and young men we regret to say, indulge in such a vice. A person who performs daily manual labor, may require eight hours sleep, part of which is for the repose of wearied limbs, but he, who is called a scholar or a gentleman, require only six hours. He who eats much, acquires a habit which increases upon him, and so it is with sleep; you can sleep when you will and wake when you will, if you resolve to do so. It is a sin to waste a bright morning in bed, when by briskly springing from your couch, you feel refreshed, save valuable time, and promote health.

RUMORED PROBABILITY OF THE REJECTION OF THE TREATY.—The well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes as follows.—The statement is unexpected, but the writer makes it in a tone of confidence that would seem to be the result of knowledge:

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1848.
The treaty is almost sure to be rejected. A new phrase of it has developed itself, viz: the opposition to it of the Whigs in a body. For this I was not exactly prepared. I wrote you six days ago, that Baldwin, Bell, Berrien, Clark, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Johnson of La., Phelps, Spruance, Upham, and Webster would go against it; but Messrs. Crittenden and Clayton have since gone over, and the route is complete.

Of the Democrats, Ashley, Allen, Atkinson, Benton, Downs, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, Moore, and Nile go against it, which is quite sufficient to reject it.

Mr. Benton on yesterday made a most statesman-like, temperate, and dignified argument against the ratification of the treaty by the Senate, and produced a most profound impression on all the Senators present. I have told you that if he brought his master mind to bear on the subject he would either confirm, or (which was most probable) blow the treaty to atoms.

Mr. Webster has not said much on the subject, but what he has said is sufficient to damn the treaty on his side of the House. This unexpected co-operation between the Whig and a portion of the Democratic Senators, absolves the opposition, in a measure, from the responsibility which would otherwise have rested on their heads for rejecting the treaty.

Private letters from Mexico are in town up to the 13th ult. They represent the effect of the news of Gen. Scott's suspension as truly lamentable. The Mexicans are perfectly in despair, saying that there is now no one down with them who can make peace with their government. I was almost afraid of the impression which the recall or suspension of the commander-in-chief would produce on the peace party in Mexico. He was probably recalled too soon or too late for any purpose the Administration might have had in view.

Though the treaty is likely to be rejected, yet it does not follow that peace, on that account, is as far off as ever. The ground of rejection is the mode in which the negotiations were conducted and the treaty concluded, by an unauthorized agent, and the undue interference of a foreign functionary, not recognized by his government in any responsible capacity to warrant such an act on his part. The President will probably be advised to send peace commissioners to Mexico, and there is no doubt whatever but that, if these be able to obtain mainly the same terms contained in the treaty, now about to be rejected; minus the objectionable clauses about the *Empressario* and other grants of land situated in Texas, New Mexico, and California, the treaty thus made will be confirmed by the Senate by an almost unanimous vote.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald seems to have the same view of the matter. He writes as follows:

The opposition to the treaty has wonderfully increased since its provisions have become better known, and I have now the best reason to believe that it will not be ratified. I have this from a source which is entirely reliable, and yet such a one as does not permit me to be, at present, more explicit.

I think I can say with confidence that the treaty will not be confirmed.

The editor of the Washington Union, who ought to know something of the matter, puts forth in his paper of the 1st inst., the following paragraph which leaves the whole subject in most arduous uncertainty:

This is the third day on which the Senate have gone into executive session on the proposed treaty. It is not supposed that any decisive question has yet been taken.

The city is full of rumors and speculations on the result. They vary from day to day, and sometimes from hour to hour. Sometimes it is said that the treaty will be ratified—and then it is confidently said that it will be rejected. It is generally believed that it will not be ratified without a few modifications—relating principally to Spanish grants of lands in Texas, California, &c. The general belief and hope are that the question will be decided in the course of the week.

MT. CLAY AND THE PHILADELPHIA LADIES.—The Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, gives the following account of the reception of the ladies of that city by HENRY CLAY:

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 4 P. M.
The Hon. Henry Clay received the ladies of this city at the Saloon of the Chinese Museum to-day. The ceremony of hands-shaking was continued, with occasional short intermissions, from eleven o'clock, P. M., to three o'clock, P. M., during which time, it was ascertained by accurate count, that Mr. Clay exchanged salutations with at least 10,000 ladies and children, with a large majority of whom he actually shook hands. Bouquets, rings, pencils, books, umbrellas, walking canes, purses, and numerous other mementos, many of which were exquisite gifts, were literally showered upon him by his fair devotees. Mr. Clay made an off-hand speech to the ladies, which was happily conceived and as happily delivered. The whole scene was one of the most lively and interesting ever witnessed in this city.

"PICTURESQUE."—Peoples' ideas vary according to habits, customs, and the associations with which they are educated. A Cincinnati idea of the picturesque may be gathered from the following article, which first appeared in the Cincinnati Enquirer.

On the corner of Vine and Commerce streets, a dog, chased by a dog, ran over a lady, and carried her several feet on his back, injuring her when she fell, considerably. The scene was rather picturesque.

SINGULAR.—The grandfather of John Quincy Adams had four paralytic attacks, but survived them all, and died at last of old age. It is stated in a New York paper that Mr. Adams anticipated he would die on the Birth Day of Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE UPON THE TREATY.—We copy the following from the Philadelphia North American of the 29th ult. The statements made in regard to the nature of the original instructions to Mr. Trist is curious and no doubt authentic.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1848.
The President's message to the Senate, communicating the treaty and the accompanying documents, is brief and pertinent. For once he eschews elaboration and comes to the point because the subject is a tender one. He tells his constitutional advisers that he did not anticipate a negotiation on the part of Mr. Trist, whose authority was revoked, but "he has done so," and therefore he adopts it. This preface and a recommendation that the Senate do not ratify the tenth article of the treaty, with his reasons for the same, make up the sum total of the message.

The tenth article was principally the subject of my last letter, but I recur to it again for sufficient reasons. It provides that all *empressario* or colonizing grants made by Mexico in Texas prior to the 2d of March, 1836, shall be guaranteed and confirmed by the United States, and that where the qualification of occupation exists, which was prevented by the difficulties between Texas and Mexico, the period assigned for the exchange of ratifications shall be allowed the grantees for initiating settlement.

This provision extends also to grants made in the ceded territory anterior to the 13th of May, 1846.

From the objections of the President, as well as from the embarrassment of pledging the Government to a contract which it cannot execute, I am inclined to believe this exceptional article will be expunged, and the treaty returned to Mexico, thus amended. The President declared in his message, that Mr. Trist had no authority in any of his instructions for the insertion of such an article, and my understanding of them fully warrants this declaration.

In his letter to Mr. Buchanan, communicating the treaty, Mr. Trist does not seem to apprehend such a contingency as the erasure of any of its provision. He merely expresses belief that when the members are elected from Puebla and Vera Cruz, the treaty as it stands, will be ratified by a "decided majority," of the Mexican Congress.

My apprehensions in regard to the mediation of the British Embassy in such an event, are sustained by high authority. The interests of Mr. Macintosh, the consul, are immediate and monetary. His influence, therefore, which is undoubtedly large, will be exerted to the fullest extent, but whether it is powerful enough to accomplish the object is quite another question.

The original instructions to Mr. Slidell, and included in those to Mr. Trist, which, as I have remarked were varied from time to time, authorized him to negotiate for the acquisition of Upper and New Mexico, with the privilege of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for thirty millions of dollars; for Upper California, New Mexico, and this vast right, twenty-five millions for *Upper California* and the boundary of the Rio Grande being included in each of these acquisitions. There was also instruction, if better could not be had, to negotiate for the Rio Grande to its head waters, for a consideration of five millions.

In those days the Administration had great anxiety for peace, much more so than their policy of late has indicated; but Mr. Trist was authorized to contract with any sort of a government that he could find. The frequency of revolution is assigned as the cause of this course. Mr. Buchanan instructed him, in so many words, if the Constitution of 1824 is subverted and the Government seized by a military Dictator, that he is authorized to receive and recognize his signature to a treaty, as the act of the proper authority. This is *Democracy* with a vengeance, and it witnesses the sincerity of the professed desire of this Administration to cherish the institutions, and preserve the freedom of our "sister Republic."

It appears from the papers, that after every battle there was some new attempt made at negotiation.

SENATOR BELL'S SPEECH.

MR. BELL, from Tennessee made a powerful speech against the ten Regiment bill in the Senate. A correspondent thus notices his conclusion:

"Alluding to the remarkable fate which seemed to hang over Mexico, he introduced Cortez upon the stage, with his fanatical band of plunderers. Having briefly, but powerfully sketched his perilous march and battles, his wonderful victories, his final triumph, over the Aztec race; by a few bold, rapid touches, he traced the steady descent of Spanish power, till the point of time, when the Plunderer was plundered—when the Conqueror, who had overwhelmed the Indian, was prostrated by a stronger than he—when the American Eagle flapped his wings over the Palace where Cortez had put his foot on the neck of Montezuma. He was not superstitious, but he read a lesson in this history; and as if by a sudden thought, he carried his audience back to the sacking of Carthage—when amid the horrors of that event, while Scipio was surveying the ruin in progress, the wife of Asdrubal ascended with her children to the summit of the temple. One by one she stabbed them to the heart, threw them from the height, and then plunged headlong into the abyss beneath. Scipio wept—not for the wife and children of Asdrubal, not for the ruin of Carthage,—but he read in the horrible tragedy the doom of the mothers and children of Rome. "I see," said the Speaker in a low thrilling tone, "in the fate of the descendants of Cortez, the retribution that awaits my own countrymen," and then, with most startling emphasis, he suddenly exclaimed in a voice of thunder, "Back! back! in the name of God! Make the best treaty you can—linger not a day! Flee, flee from that country, as you would from a city doomed to devouring fire!"

"Without one word more, he sat down, but the echoes of that terrible warning rung in my ears for hours afterwards."

This is well said, and are the same sentiments so elegantly expressed by Thomas Corwin, more than a year ago, for which he has been denounced a traitor by men who themselves only lack the opportunity of selling their country, to do it.

POSITION OF GEN. TAYLOR.—The N. York Courier and Enquirer in the following compares the position of General Taylor with that of General Washington, when he latter consented to be named as a candidate for the Presidency:

But it is insisted that Gen. Taylor should pledge himself in advance to some extent on definite measures—to carry out the projects and policy of the Whig party, before he can be the candidate of that party for the Presidency. This position is not in accordance with the sentiments of the Whig party, hitherto upon this subject, and it is widely at variance with the practice of the first and greatest of our Presidents. At the close of the revolution, and after the completion of the constitution, Washington was called upon to become a candidate for the Presidency; and the following extracts from private letters, which he wrote to some of his friends, show clearly the ground which he regarded as just and proper in regard to the exacting of pledges.

From a letter to Benjamin Harrison.
MOUNT VERNON, 9th March, 1789.

"I will therefore declare to you, that if it should be my inevitable fate to administer the government, (for heaven knows that no event can be less desired by me, and that no earthly consideration short of so general a call, together with a desire to reconcile contending parties so far as in me lies, could again bring me into public life,) I will go to the chair under no pre-engagement of any kind or nature whatsoever."

From another to Benjamin Lincoln
MOUNT VERNON, 14th March, 1789.

Should it become inevitably necessary for me to go into the chair of government, I have determined to go free from all positive engagements whatsoever. This is the answer I have already given to a multiplicity of applications and I have assigned as the true reason of my conduct, the predominant desire I had of being at liberty to act with a sole reference to justice and the public good.

These declarations are explicit and cover exactly the point in question. Washington would go into the office, if at all "free from all positive engagements of every nature whatsoever."

From an article in the New York Daily Post. Reporter of last Saturday, we make the following extract in relation to the suffering existing in that city:

"New York presents at present, so much as its poorer population is concerned, a spectacle of wonder, and what is much more serious of alarm. In the very centre of the city, there are thousands who are huddled together in the most abject misery, and the most intolerable filth. It is sufficient to traverse the Five Points alone, to perceive the danger which hangs over the city, from the habits of those who are poorly fed and poorly clothed, and who are crowded together under a single roof, and often in a single cellar. We speak advisedly when we say this. So along the East and North rivers there are rows of tenements, wretched and as miserable. It cannot be denied that if a contagious disease should be communicated to these persons, death would ensue to an extent that would be really frightful beyond the relief of the medical art."

LETTER FROM MRS. ADAMS.—The following letter from the widow of the Hon. John Adams, was read in the House of Representatives on Wednesday last.

WASHINGTON, 29th Feb. 1848.

To the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop.
Speaker of the House of Reps. of the U. S. Sir—The resolutions in honor of my dear deceased husband, passed by the illustrious assembly over which you preside, and of which he, at the moment of his death, was a member, have been duly communicated to me.

Penetrated with grief at this distressing event of my life, mourning the loss of one who had been at once my example and my support, and the trials of half a century, permit me, nevertheless, to express through you my deepest gratitude for the signal manner in which the public regard has been manifested by your honorable body, and the consolation derived to me and mine from the reflection that the untiring efforts of an old public servant have not even in this world proved without their reward, in the generous appreciation of them by his country.

With great respect, I remain, sir,
Your obedient servant,
LOUISA CATHARINE ADAMS.

SAM HOUSTON'S OPINION OF THE TREATY.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, speaking of Houston's view of the treaty with Mexico, says:

He treats it as a burlesque, and says, "Two fellows got together without any manner of authority, and having nothing better to do, agreed to make up what they pleased to call a treaty. Four copies were made; one was sent to the British charge d'affaires at Washington, another to the French minister—a third to Wall street, and there being no special demand for the last, they transmitted it to Mr. Polk by way of diversion."

TIRE SOME BUSINESS.—Mr. Clay exchanged salutations with 7,500 persons in Philadelphia, on Saturday week, many of them shaking him by the hand, but the majority merely bowing and exchanging a word or two in passing.

GOOD.—An Irishman who had contracted to build a wall round his lot, of rather unusual dimensions, viz: four feet high and four feet thick, was asked the object by a neighbor, "to save repairs my honey. Don't you see that if it should ever fall down, it will be better than it is now."

PRIZE WIN.—The following conundrum was a prize lately offered in Pittsburgh:

"Why is a new born baby like Faith?"
Cause it is "the substance of things hoped for"—the evidence of things not seen."

Old Ben Franklin's mother-in-law wouldn't believe that he could live in America when he started a newspaper, because, "sooth, there was 'one paper in America' already."